

F B I

Date: 8/1/63

Transmit the following in _____
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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, New York
FROM: Director, FBI

LA COSA NOSTRA
AR - CONSPIRACY

92-125

For the information of all offices, the next issue of "Saturday Evening Post," scheduled for release August 6, 1963, will carry a feature article on La Cosa Nostra, describing the existence, nature, make-up, leadership and activities of this criminal organization. This article, prepared with the cooperation of the Department, will cover La Cosa Nostra quite thoroughly, and names Joseph Valachi as its exclusive source.

For the benefit of offices not previously in receipt of communications regarding Valachi's disclosures, it is noted that Valachi is a veteran member of captioned organization, who is now in Federal custody, serving a lengthy prison sentence on a narcotics violation, in addition to a life sentence for the murder of a fellow inmate in Atlanta Penitentiary. He has been maintained in the New York area for approximately the past year, where the New York Office has conducted continuing interviews which have elicited voluminous and valuable data from Valachi regarding this organization.

This "Saturday Evening Post" article goes into detail on the structure of La Cosa Nostra, discussing "families;" positions of leadership such as "boss," "underboss," etc., who exert authority over the "soldiers," or general membership. It explains that the "commission" comprises the top ruling body on a national basis and names as "commission" members all "bosses" of the five New York "families," in addition to identifying other "commission" members as follows:

2 - All Offices

92-128-6

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AUG 3 1963	
FBI - MOBILE	

128-6

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

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Airtel to New York
Re: La Cosa Nostra

"Joseph Zerilli, Detroit
Angelo Bruno, Philadelphia
Sam Giancana, Chicago
Sterano Magaddino, Buffalo
Raymond Patriarca, Providence and Boston
John T. Scalise, Cleveland
Sebastian (Big John) LaRocca, Pittsburgh."

The article also discusses the attempt on the life of Frank Costello in 1957 by the faction headed by Vito Genovese, and the murder of Albert Anastasia a few months later, with Genovese also named as the prime mover in this slaying. The article explains that these two incidents threw the general membership of La Cosa Nostra into a turmoil and necessitated the convening of a general assembly of organization "bosses" from throughout the country, which resulted in the Apalachin debacle.

Inasmuch as this article will be the first national public release regarding the true nature of La Cosa Nostra, it will undoubtedly provoke considerable public reaction and will cause a great amount of discussion among the leadership and general membership of this organization.

Therefore, all offices are to maintain close contact with sources in a position to furnish coverage of the activities of La Cosa Nostra for the purpose of recording this organization's reaction to this article. All offices should, of course, also follow these reactions most carefully and exploit any situations offering potential for the development of much needed additional sources.

Any inquiries received regarding this article should be answered with a strict "no comment."

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☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT 8/8/63 WARU P77/ 2-47PM MET

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR 081615 GR 198

LA COSA NOSTRA, AR DASH CONSPIRACY. REBUAIRTEL AUGUST ONE LAST. ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS THIS MATTER SPECIFIED NO RPT NO DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE BU RE INVESTIGATION CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION. IN ADDITION TO NO DISSEMINATION, YOU SHOULD INSURE THAT NEITHER YOUR NOR THE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED UNDER YOUR SUPERVISION ENGAGE IN ANY DISCUSSIONS WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE BUREAU REGARDING THIS MATTER. PARTICULARLY AVOID ANY DISCUSSION THIS TYPE WITH USA-S, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT. ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED TO LIMIT CONTACTS WITH INFORMANTS AND HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES. CONTINUE CLOSE CONTACT WITH SUCH SOURCES, INSURING YOU ARE REVEIVING, NOT DIVULGING, DATA ON LA COSA NOSTRA. INVESTIGATION CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION TO BE INTENSIFIED AND ANY SITUATION OFFERING POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT NEW SOURCES TO BE EXPLOITED.

END

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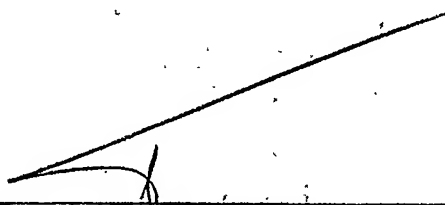
Mobile, Ala.
8/9/63

MEMO. ALL AGENTS:

RE: LA COSA NOSTRA
AR - CONSPIRACY

Bureau radiogram to all SACs dated 8/8/63, contains following instructions:

"No dissemination outside Bureau re investigation captioned organization. Insure that neither you nor the personnel engage in any discussions with anyone outside Bureau regarding this matter. Particularly avoid any discussion this type with USAs, Departmental officials and other law enforcement officers. These instructions not to be construed to limit contacts with informants and highly confidential sources. Continue close contact with such sources, insuring we are receiving, not divulging, data on LA COSA NOSTRA. Investigation captioned organization to be intensified and any situation offering potential development new sources must be exploited".


EDWIN R. TULLY, SAC

36 - 1 each Agent

1 - SAC

1 - ASAC

1 - 66-22

1 - 92-128

ERT:Amc

(40)

Memo All Agents #186

92-128-8

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F B I

Date: 8/20/63

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Via _____
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (92-6054)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (92-2300)
SUBJECT : LA COSA NOSTRA-92-128
AR - CONSPIRACY

ReBuairtel to NY, 8/14/63.

Dissemination of amended pages 114 through 120 for
the report of SA JAMES P. FLYNN dated 7/1/63, under this caption,
has been authorized by rebuairtel.

Each* office is instructed to appropriately handle.

3 - Bureau (92-6054)
(Copies Continued)
2 - New York (92-2300)

JPF:RM
(60)

Don
cc'd
1st
pg handle!

Approved: Sent M. Per
Special Agent in Charge

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92-128-9

NY 92-2300

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Date:

9/19/63

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Via AIRTEL

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✓ TO: SAC, New York

FROM: Director, FBI

92-128

 LA COSA NOSTRA
 AR - CONSPIRACY

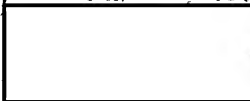
Due to recent public disclosures regarding captioned organization, local law enforcement officials throughout the country have become more aware of the problem presented by this organization and of their attendant responsibilities. Testimony to be given before the McClellan Committee regarding this organization, with hearings to be convened in Washington, D. C., in the near future, will focus national attention on this organization, and will undoubtedly cause law enforcement officials, particularly in areas where this organization's activities are most prevalent, to become even more acutely aware of the problem presented.

Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that we will receive inquiries from law enforcement officials regarding our knowledge of the existence and activities of this organization in given areas. Some inquiries of this type have already been received, stemming from law enforcement officials who have been called to testify at the above-mentioned McClellan Committee hearings concerning the picture of organized crime in their territories.

Upon receipt of an inquiry of this type you should furnish trusted law enforcement officials, with whom you have maintained favorable relations, with that information on leadership and organization of La Cosa Nostra in the pertinent area, which can be disseminated without exposing or jeopardizing our most valuable and sensitive sources. If an office receiving such an inquiry has developed no information indicating significant activity of La Cosa Nostra as an active criminal organization in a given area, the inquiry should be answered in a

2 - All Offices

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Airtel to New York
Re: La Cosa Nostra

manner explaining that this group is not known to be operative in that area in the same way it operates in a locale such as, for example, New York City, without committing yourself conclusively that La Cosa Nostra is not in existence in a given area.

Offices answering inquiries of this type are to advise the Bureau of the identity of officials to whom dissemination has been made and brief details re data furnished.



Criminal Intelligence DIGEST

January 9, 1964

LA COSA NOSTRA

(This is the second in a series of background sketches of the current members of the La Cosa Nostra ruling body known as the "Commission." The first was a detailed study of hoodlum Vito Genovese, unofficial head of the "Commission" prior to his incarceration in February, 1960, on a Federal narcotics charge.)

Joseph Bonanno

One of the bloodiest gangland feuds in American history--the infamous "Castellammarese War"--reached its climax on the afternoon of September 11, 1931, when four gunmen walked into a New York City office building dressed as policemen and opened fire on Salvatore Maranzano, last of the La Cosa Nostra leaders to claim the title "boss of bosses." When the smoke had cleared away and Maranzano's empire been carved up, Bonanno emerged as head of one of the five La Cosa Nostra "families" in New York City and a charter member of the "Commission," a group of "family" leaders designed to supplant the old "boss of bosses."

Born in Castellammare del Golfo, Sicily, on January 18 or 21, 1905, Giuseppe Bonanno (now known to his friends as "Joe," "J. B.," or "Joe Bananas") first came to the United States in March, 1908, and returned to Italy approximately four years later. His parents reportedly died during the latter part of World War I, and in 1925 Bonanno was back in the United States, having been smuggled in illegally at Tampa, Florida.

Unlike the majority of his associates on the "Commission," who never finished grade school, Bonanno claims to have completed two years of high school before leaving Italy. At 5 feet 9 1/2 to 10 inches in height, he is the third tallest member of the "Commission."

On September 9, 1931--just two days before the slaying of Maranzano--Bonanno applied for a license to [redacted] a naturalized citizen of the United States. The wedding took place in Brooklyn on November 15

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HEREIN BE DISCUSSED WITH OR DISSEMINATED TO ANY NON-FBI PERSONNEL
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*Joe
at New York
asked you
to give the
boss this
stuff*

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

and, seven years later, Bonanno used it to visit Windsor, Canada, and re-enter legally at Detroit as the husband of an American citizen. On May 17, 1945, he was naturalized himself in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. An attempt to cancel this naturalization on the grounds that Bonanno had fraudulently failed to disclose his entire criminal record was dismissed in 1955 when the United States District Court at Tucson, Arizona, concluded that there was no proof Bonanno had concealed any material fact.

At the time of his marriage, Bonanno was employed as a barber but, as his crime interests began to grow during the early 1930's, he switched to the more appropriate undertaking field. From there he moved into the highly popular and highly profitable garment industry, which was to lead to his only criminal convictions to date. In 1942, he was charged in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York with violating the Federal wage-and-hour laws in the operation of two of his firms and ordered to make restitution, pay a total of \$450 in fines, and serve probationary sentences adding up to two years. The probationary sentences, however, were discharged before the end of 1942.

On January 11, 1943, Bonanno became embroiled in a gangland killing that rocked the entire Italian community in the United States. Carlo Tresca, editor of the Italian-language newspaper *Il Martello* and a self-proclaimed anarchist, was shot on a street corner in Lower Manhattan shortly after leaving his office. Although the motives for the crime were originally believed to have been ideological--with both Communist Party, USA, officials and Fascist representatives issuing public denials of responsibility--the prime suspect was quickly established to be Carmine Galante, currently a caporegima in the Bonanno "family." In March, 1943, a publication was issued by the "Friends of Carlo Tresca," condemning the Castellammarese branch of the American underworld and its leader, "Joseph (Peppino) Bonanno," an "iron-willed, truculent ruffian." Bonanno, unfortunately, was not around to enjoy the description because, on January 28, scarcely a week after the New York Police Department announced that it had assigned 1,000 policemen to the Tresca investigation, he informed the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he had moved to Tucson, Arizona, and had taken up residence at 1122 North First Avenue.

Except for occasional trips abroad or around the country to visit areas where he has relatives and/or business interests, Bonanno has maintained a more-or-less permanent residence in Tucson ever since.



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

Financially, he has invested heavily in real estate, cotton farming, a motel, a restaurant, an import firm, a parking lot, a delicatessen and bakery, a laundry, and cheese firms located in Wisconsin, Colorado, and California. In the latter part of 1957, Bonanno was also reported to have an interest in several unnamed boxers fighting for the International Boxing Club.

Bonanno's son, Salvatore Vincent (who goes by the name of William or Bill, because it is "more fitting in the Arizona area"), advised Bureau Agents in August, 1963, that his father has been very successful in the real estate field and added that, since he and his father are the subjects of intense police scrutiny, they "would not consider becoming involved in anything of a questionable or illegitimate nature."

Such an assertion, however, is at variance with reports received from a number of highly placed sources, indicating that the elder Bonanno has not only retained his position as "boss" of his old New York City La Cosa Nostra "family" for the past three decades, but that he is also the organization's "District Head" for the "Western Area." To date, no specific information has been received regarding the exact territory encompassed by the term "Western Area," but it is known that San Francisco members consult Bonanno regarding organizational disputes and that he is allegedly installing his son, Bill (a La Cosa Nostra member), in control of the Tucson area. Tony Accardo, a former member of the "Commission," and his successor, Sam Giancana, discussed the possibility in 1959 that Bonanno was then trying to expand his influence to include the Nevada gambling bonanza, even though that has traditionally been a "loose" or "open" territory in which any or all of La Cosa Nostra "families" are allowed to have members and conduct activities.

While Bonanno handles his western operations from his headquarters in Tucson, the 200-member New York City "family" is governed by "[redacted]" and a crew of capos, including Galante (currently serving a prison term for violation of the Federal narcotics laws), Joseph Zicarelli (a powerful figure in the New Jersey underworld), and Frank La Bruzzo (Bonanno's brother-in-law). Reportedly, Morales also represents his chief at meetings of the "Commission" when Bonanno is unable to attend in person.

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Matching his diversified legitimate business interests, Bonanno is said to have had a hand in such widely scattered illicit activities as a New York City lottery, gold and heroin smuggling across the Arizona-Mexico border, and general "rackets" on the west coast. In at least one instance, he is alleged to have used



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

his criminal connections to "muscle in" on a Brooklyn laundry by recovering a stolen truck for the laundry and then offering his "protection" from unions and racketeers in exchange for an eventual partnership in the firm.

Despite this wide range of criminal operations, Bonanno was relatively successful in passing himself off as a respectable Tucson businessman until his exposure following the November, 1957, meeting of La Cosa Nostra leaders at Apalachin, New York. Detained and interrogated by state police--along with some three-score other attendees--Bonanno became the subject of considerable publicity. Especially highlighted, in this respect, was his six-week tour of Europe (including more than a month's stay in Italy, where he is said to have conferred with the late Charles "Lucky" Luciano) shortly before the meeting opened.

During the ensuing 18 months, Bonanno was arrested twice arising out of alleged violations of Federal laws.

On November 14, 1958--the first anniversary of the ill-fated summit gathering--he was apprehended by FBI Agents on the basis of a material witness warrant issued by the United States Commissioner at Brooklyn, New York. The warrant charged Bonanno with failing to appear for testimony before a Federal Grand Jury in conjunction with the investigation of his laundry operations. Prosecution was declined 15 months later, however, because of the strictly intrastate nature of the extortion allegation, and the pertinent facts were forwarded to the Kings County (New York) District Attorney's office.

In the meantime, Bonanno had been arrested on May 21, 1959, by Tucson police officers and Federal Bureau of Narcotics agents and charged with conspiring with the other Apalachin attendees to obstruct justice. Eventually, 20 of the other attendees were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from three to five years (reversed in November, 1960, by the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals). But Bonanno had been severed from the case at the start of the trial in October, 1959, because of a reported heart attack.

Off and on, over the years, Bonanno has suffered from a number of attacks which he has attributed to his heart but which doctors believe may have been induced by muscle spasms, nerves, or indigestion. Bonanno has been described as somewhat of a hypochondriac, and it is a fact that, in the past two years, he has claimed to be suffering from, or has been treated for, such a wide



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

assortment of ailments as bursitis, influenza, bronchitis, laryngitis, gout, arthritis, a hernia, and a high cholesterol count.

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If Bonanno is, indeed, suffering from a case of nerves, the causes could be many. In addition to his shady past, the Apalachin disclosures, and his arrests in 1958 and 1959, he was also reportedly worried about the arrest of his two sons (Bill, in October, 1961, on a bad-check charge, and Joseph, in December, 1961, and March, 1963, on shoplifting and auto-theft charges, respectively). Other factors possibly contributing to Bonanno's state of unrest are: (1) the Internal Revenue Service's income tax investigation into his and Bill's affairs (about which Bill expressed concern in August, 1963); (2) the attempted suicide in May, 1963, by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of the late "Commission" member Joseph Profaci), over her alleged mistreatment at the hands of her husband, Bill, an issue which is said to have strained relations between the Bonanno and Profaci La Cosa Nostra "families"; and (3) Joe Valachi's public identification of Bonanno as a prominent figure in the La Cosa Nostra organizational structure.

With respect to the marital disagreement, it is interesting to note that one of Bonanno's [redacted] blames him for forcing [redacted] into a prearranged marriage with [redacted] in hopes of consolidating relations between the two La Cosa Nostra "families." Coincidentally or otherwise, Bonanno's [redacted] [redacted] a San Francisco-area [redacted] named [redacted]. To date, however, no relationship has been established between [redacted] and imprisoned gang leader [redacted].

Further adding to Bonanno's discomfiture, La Cosa Nostra member Joseph Valachi testified on a nationwide television hookup in October, 1963, that Bonanno had been selected as his sponsor when he joined the organization in the latter part of 1930 and had pricked Valachi's finger and administered the "loyalty oath" to him as part of the initiation ceremony.

With all these circumstances closing in on them, Joe, [redacted] and Bill Bonanno obtained passports in 1963 (good for three years), and on July 16, Bill announced that his father was leaving for a three-month "rest and vacation." Approximately two days later, the elder Bonannos drove to the west coast and holed up in a motel, under the names of "Mr. and Mrs. J. Santone," until the early part of August. At that point, they split up, with Joe reportedly heading for the east coast, [redacted] spending five to six weeks with [redacted], and a



CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

friend driving the car back to Arizona. After detouring via Tucson, [] joined Bill in New York City during the latter part of September. Approximately a month later, [] and Bill are believed to have left for either Canada or Upstate New York, with Bill returning by mid-November.

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Although there is no process--either local or Federal--out for Bonanno, a source close to his attorney advised that he is of the opinion that Bonanno will stay in seclusion until some of the "heat" from the recent publicity dies down.



JOSEPH BONANNO

(aka. Giuseppe Bonanno, J. B., Peppino Bonanno, Joseph Bonventre, Joe Bananas, John Di Bello, John De Bello, L. S. Joseph, Johnny Mananas, J. Santone)

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	58 (born January 18 or 21, 1905, in Sicily)
Height:	5' 9½" - 5' 10"
Weight:	180 pounds
Hair:	Black (graying and receding)
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Dark
Scars and Marks:	Scar on left eyebrow
Peculiarities:	Carries rolls of coins to make long-distance calls from pay booths
Residence:	1847 East Elm Street, Tucson, Arizona (1952 to the present)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/29/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/1/63 - 12/31/63
TITLE OF CASE LA COSA NOSTRA aka		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 150px;"></div>	TYPED BY pcs
		CHARACTER OF CASE ANTI-RACKETEERING - CONSPIRACY	

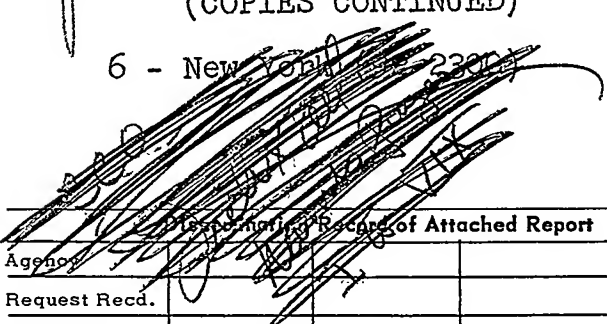
REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel to New York. 11/4/63;
Report of SA dated 7/1/63 at
New York.

- P -

ENCLOSURES:TO BUREAU:

Two (2) copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting
characterization of informants.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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NY 92-2300

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1 - Memphis (Info)	
2 - Miami (92-853)	
2 - Milwaukee (92-262)	
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① - Mobile (Info)	

- B -

COVER PAGE

NY 92-2300

ADMINISTRATIVE:

ALL OFFICES

It still remains quite evident that the best, and in most instances the only, sources in a position to furnish information concerning "La Cosa Nostra" are members, either live or as highly confidential sources.

Those offices not possessing either category are dependent on fringe associates of members and are not truly in a position to unqualifiedly relate that a "family" does not exist in their division, when indications strongly infer one does.

An analysis of information developed by such fringe associates in most all instances points to a "syndicate", "organization" or "outfit" that is inclusive of individuals that could not be acceptable as members of the organized Italian criminal element because of lack of qualification under existing known rules of "La Cosa Nostra", particularly that pertaining to Italian heritage.

In view of the past and current successes attained in those offices realizing accomplished development of member sources, both live and highly confidential, it is incumbent on those offices not possessing such sources to redouble their efforts to penetrate the organized Italian criminal element known as "La Cosa Nostra".

INFORMANTS:

NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4
NY T-5
NY T-6



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NY 92-2300

INFORMANTS: (cont'd)

NY T-7
NY T-8
NY T-9
NY T-10
NY T-11
NY T-12
NY T-13
NY T-14
NY T-15
NY T-16
NY T-17
NY T-18



NY 4120-C*

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LEADS:

ALBANY

At Albany, NY

Will continue efforts to develop information pertaining to "La Cosa Nostra" membership in this Division, and its relation to the "family" of STEFANO MAGADDINO.

BALTIMORE

At Baltimore, Md.

In view of information furnished by PH T-2 ([redacted]), as set forth on page 5 of report of SA [redacted] 12/13/63, captioned, "La Cosa Nostra - Philadelphia Division; AR-CONSPIRACY", will continue efforts to effect identity of members of group in your area and to establish possible connection of these members with a "family" in NY, or elsewhere.

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NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

BOSTON

At Boston, Mass.

1. Information developed pertaining to "La Cosa Nostra" particularly that of highly confidential sources, is to be immediately made available in verbatim form to the NYO, per existing Bureau instructions.

Will, in future, furnish NYO, under appropriate file number (92-2300) copy of verbatim transcript of information developed by BS 837-C*, or other such sources, in those instances where "La Cosa Nostra", its leadership, rules, dissensions, plans or proposed gatherings, including matters relating to the "Commission", are discussed or referred to by participants.

The copy requested is in addition to any designated the NYO under an individual member case caption.

2. Will attempt to determine through logical sources identity of NY "family" to which those members named belong despite their residence and activity in the New England area.

3. * Will evaluate information furnished by NY T-2 in report of SA [redacted] under this caption, dated 7/1/63. Results should be submitted upon determination.

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BUFFALO

At Buffalo, NY

1. * Will continue to be alert for information bearing on "family" connection of RUSSELL BUFALINO.

2. Same as Boston #1.

3. * Same as Boston #2.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Ill.

1. * Will attempt to determine if "Commission" activities are purpose behind GIANCANA's absences from Chicago area.

2. Will be alert for additional information pertaining to unrest and discontent among membership your area that may portend change in leadership.

3. * Same as Boston #3.

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio

1. Will closely follow activities of known members in effort to develop highly confidential sources capable of clarifying current problems with regard to identifying areas of control, the individuals in whom control is vested and specific membership and leadership of organization.

2. Will closely follow activities of those individuals reportedly responsible to organization leadership in other divisions in view of potential for criminal violations of an interstate nature that may be basis of an organizational conspiracy.

3. * Same as Boston #3.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado

1. Will, through official police records of area, or other appropriate research source, attempt to determine whether a [] and others previously indicated were murdered in the Pueblo or Southern Colorado area.

[] For the information of the Denver Office, a [] is reportedly now residing in St. Louis, Missouri, per Kansas City report, under this caption, dated 12/17/63.

In future reporting under this caption, will set forth information under appropriate category to which applicable, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

2. *Same as Boston #3.

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DETROIT

At Detroit, Michigan

1. Same as Boston #1.

2. *Same as Boston #3.

[] 3. Will continue efforts to determine extent of activities with regard to "Commission", as well as with regard to "family" within this Division.

INDIANAPOLIS

At Indianapolis, Indiana

1. Will attempt to establish whether individuals named by [] are or are not members of "La Cosa Nostra".

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NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

2. Will continue to determine whether "La Cosa Nostra" does in reality exist in that division.

KANSAS CITY

At Kansas City, Mo.

1. *Same as Boston #3.
2. Will continue efforts to positively establish leadership of "family" in this division.
3. Will closely follow activities of known existing membership in this division in effort to determine method of transmitting orders of leadership to membership in St. Louis Division.

LAS VEGAS

At Las Vegas, Nevada

1. Will continue efforts to uncover undisclosed interests of members of "La Cosa Nostra" in casinos with particular attention to identification of their couriers and methods employed in skimming operations.

LITTLE ROCK

At Little Rock, Arkansas

Will continue to remain alert for any information pertinent to the presence or activity of known members of "La Cosa Nostra" in that division.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

1. Will continue efforts with development of

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2. Same as Boston #1.

3. *Same as Boston #3.

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

1. Will be alert for information pertaining to attempts of "La Cosa Nostra" members, and their close fringe associates, to develop shares or interests in large scale gambling operations in West Indies, Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Grand Bahama Island.

2. Same as Boston #1.

MILWAUKEE

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1. *Same as Boston #3.

2. Will continue efforts to finalize identification of membership in this Division contingent with existing knowledge of "La Cosa Nostra" with particular attention to resolving extent and nature of control of outside "family", if such indeed exists.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

NEWARK

At Newark, NJ

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1. Same as Boston #1.
2. *Same as Boston #3.
3. Will continue attempts to determine whether a separate "family" does still exist in this Division, and whether NICHOLAS DELMORE is "boss" of this "family".

NEW HAVEN

At New Haven, Conn.

1. *Will attempt to ascertain whether [redacted]
[redacted] to NICHOLAS DELMORE of NJ.

2. *Will continue efforts to connect existing known members of "La Cosa Nostra" in this Division with a "family" outside the Division.

NEW ORLEANS

At New Orleans, La.

1. Will develop and report the information on which the allegation is made that [redacted] is a member of "La Cosa Nostra" in that area, in view of existing knowledge that only Italians, or offspring of Italian parents, may be members of this organization.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

2. Will attempt to develop coverage by highly confidential technique to determine scope, extent of operation, and identification of membership of this organization in that Division, as well as degree of association with membership and leadership of the organization in other Divisions.

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Same as Boston #1.
2. Will continue coverage and evaluation of activities of BRUNO as both "Commission" member and "boss" of "family".

PHOENIX

At Phoenix, Arizona

1. Will continue efforts to develop information concerning existence of a "family" (borgata-brugad) in this area.

It is significant that information furnished by [redacted] indicates existence of a "brugad" in this area under JOSEPH BONANNO to which CHARLES BATTAGLIA was transferred from the Los Angeles "brugad".

2. Will follow activities of BATTAGLIA in your Division to develop this connection with other possible members of a "family" there under JOSEPH BONANNO.

PITTSBURGH

1. *Same as Boston #3.

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

2. Will closely follow activities of LA ROCCA as "Commission" member and "boss" of "family", to effect identification of "family" leadership and membership.

ST. LOUIS

At St. Louis, Mo.

Will closely follow and be alert for information pertaining to dissention between known "La Cosa Nostra" members this Division.

SAN DIEGO

At San Diego, California

Will identify membership of "regina" of Los Angeles "family" in this Division and establish identity of leadership as well as method of receipt and relay of orders from "family" leadership to members in this Division.

SAN FRANCISCO

At San Francisco, California

- 1.* Same as Boston #3.
2. Same as Boston #1.

TAMPA

At Tampa, Florida

NY 92-2300

LEADS: (cont'd)

Will continue efforts to uncover true membership of "La Cosa Nostra" in this Division, as well as their leadership and activities.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

1. Will attempt to follow activities of membership of late JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO's "family" in attempt to develop identity of new "boss" to be chosen in view of alleged ruling of "Commission" that membership will choose same.
2. Will be alert to information that would indicate further dissention in this "family", or other "families", by which development of criminal intelligence may capitalize.
3. Will closely follow and coordinate information of reported activities of "Commission" with ultimate goal of establishing admissable proof of criminal conspiracy.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:

Date:

1/29/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 92-2300

Bureau File #: 92-6054

Title:

LA COSA NOSTRA

Character:

ANTI-RACKETEERING; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

During September and October, 1963, the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations heard testimony of JOSEPH VALACHI, professed member of VITO GENOVESE "family", as to existence and organization of "La Cosa Nostra." NICOLA GENTILE, according to newspaper accounts in Italian daily "paese Sera," had related his memoirs dealing with activities in the "Onorata Societa," (honored society) commonly called Mafia, in the United States and Sicily. NY T-1 has also substantiated previously reported existence and organizational structure of "La Cosa Nostra," relating the manner of selection, sponsorship, induction and disciplinary measures encountered with regard to membership. Several sources have developed additional intelligence concerning rules, or refinements of same, of this organization, as well as information pertaining to its sources of funds. Information was developed pertaining to a meeting of the "Commission" during the summer, 1963, and the problems that were adjudicated by this body, whose membership has encountered great difficulty in assembling for organization business. Most significant result of the recent assembly was removal of JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO as "boss" of "family" and attempting a peace settlement among its warring factions. A proposal of JOSEPH BONANNO whereby his own son, SALVATORE BONANNO, would replace FRANK DESIMONE as "boss" of the Los Angeles "borgata" was turned down by the "Commission." New areas of friction and possible causes of dissention are discussed and enumerated. Leadership as most currently determined and changes in membership of the "families," including deletions and additions, are detailed. The interests of the organization in specific fields of criminal activity as developed by intelligence sources are set forth, as are the most significant associations and activities of the membership that tend to indicate the aspects of conspiracy.

- P -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXISTENCE	2-7
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	8-21
Initiation to Membership	8-9
Disciplinary Measures	9-10
Transfers	10
Additional Rules	11-12
Sources of Funds	13
The "Commission"	14-17
Apalachin Meeting	18-19
Dissention	20-21
LEADERSHIP	22-32
New York	23-26
Philadelphia	27
Newark	27-28
Connecticut	28
Massachusetts, Maine,	
Rhode Island	28
Pittsburgh	29
Buffalo - Albany	29
Cleveland	29
Detroit	29
Milwaukee	29-30
Chicago	30
Kansas City	30
St. Louis	30
New Orleans	30
Dallas	31
Denver	31
Los Angeles	31
San Diego	31
San Francisco	32
Tampa	32

NY 92-2300

MEMBERSHIP

33-49

New York	34-40
Pittsburgh	41
Philadelphia	41-42
Chicago	42, 46
Newark	43
Albany	43
Buffalo	43
Boston	44
Cleveland	44
Detroit	45
Kansas City	45
St. Louis	45
Milwaukee	46
New Orleans	46
Tampa	47
Phoenix	48
Los Angeles	48-49
San Diego	49
San Francisco	49

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

50-53

CONSPIRATORIAL ASPECTS

54-58

INDEX

I-XIV

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NY 92-2300

EXISTENCE

NY 92-2300

A most significant exposure of the existence of "La Cosa Nostra" was made by JOSEPH VALACHI, a professed member of the VITO GENOVESE "family," before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations during September and October, 1963.

VALACHI testified he became a member of the organization in 1930. He pointed out that he had never heard this organization referred to as the "Mafia" among the other members, only as "Cosa Nostra." He pointed out that outsiders, referring to "Cosa Nostra" have referred to it as "Mafia," "buttons," "combinations," "organization," and other expressions.

He set forth that when he became a member the top authority of "Cosa Nostra" was a "boss of all bosses," but this authority soon became vested in a "Commission" composed of "bosses" of "families." VALACHI added that each "family" had a "boss," an "underboss" called "sottocapo," a "consiglieri," and "lieutenants" called "caporegima" over the "soldiers."

During the periods of testimony VALACHI indicated the existence of five "families" in New York and related that a "family" existed in each of the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Tampa.

NY 92-2300

As VALACHI was preparing to openly testify to the existence of "La Cosa Nostra", the American newspapers carried accounts of the interview of NICOLA GENTILE also known as (aka) Zio Cola, by FELICE CHILANTI as reported in the Italian daily newspaper "Paese Sera".

GENTILE has purportedly written his memoirs, which are to be published in Italy, and related that he has been a member of the "honorable society" for sixty years in both Sicily and the United States. He allegedly described the organization in the United States as the daughter of the parent organization in Sicily, wherein lies the custody of the rules and bylaws and the legal procedures that govern the activity of the organization. GENTILE's "honorable society", commonly called Mafia, had an organizational structure basically composed of a ten-man unit, known as a "decina". The leader of this unit was called "capo-decina". A group or combination of the "decine" formed a "family" or "borgata" and its leader was chosen by the "capodecine" and was called "head of the family" or "capo" or "capo famiglia". He chose an "assistant head of the family", called "sottocapo" to act in his place when he was absent. In addition he appointed an "advisor", called "consiglieri", who had leader status.

According to GENTILE, per CHILANTI, the "capi famiglia", with their "sottocapi" and "consiglieri", elected a "head of heads", called "capo dei capi" for the entire country.

It is difficult in perusing the series of articles by CHILANTI to differentiate between his interpretation of what was told to him by GENTILE and GENTILE's own evaluation of topics presented in the series. This is particularly evident in the presentation of the connection between the organization in Sicily and in the United States.

It is stated that the organization in Sicily has an authority that is always recognized as "the noble mother" of the organization in the United States, however, it is also nonspecific in regard to whether the organization in the United States must obey the authority of the "parent" organization in Sicily or whether this recognition is one of cooperative respect.

NY 92-2300

In May, 1963, NY T- 1 advised that an organized Italian criminal conspiracy does exist in the United States.

He advised that historically this organization would have had its source or origin in Sicily, Italy, and its introduction into the United States was in conjunction with the great influx of Italian immigrants in the early part of this century. In the United States, in its inception, the organization accepted only those persons who were Sicilian, either by birth or heritage. This early requirement for membership was modified during the 1920's, which era saw the rise of young Italians, such as the late AL CAPONE, and brought about the acceptance of at least one other group of Italians into "La Cosa Nostra", such as the Neopolitans.

He added that "La Cosa Nostra" is nation wide, and is broken down into groups throughout the United States known as "families", or "brugads". These groups are located primarily in the major cities of the Eastern, Midwest and Western part of the United States.

He also advised that in the New York area, there are five such "families", while in the Southern California area, there is but one "family" which would include both Los Angeles and San Diego.

NY 92-2300

NY T-1 has advised that "La Cosa Nostra" is broken down by chain of command as follows:

"Commissione"

NY T-1 advised that the "Commissione" is usually composed of five to eight members, who, for the most part, would also be "bosses" or "Il Capo" of the various important "families." According to the source, this is the highest body in the organization.

NY T-1 added that Southern California has no representatives on the "Commissione," and that all contracts from Southern California to the "Commissione" would be through THOMAS LUCHESE, "boss" of a New York "family", who is a member of the "Commissione."

NY T-1 advised that as recently as November of 1963, the following structure existed in the "brugad" of "family" of Southern California:

"Boss" or "Il Capo"

This individual is the final arbitrator in all matters relating to "family" affairs, and each "boss" of a "family" enjoys the same prestige as all other "bosses" throughout the country, despite the fact that certain "families" might be much larger and much more powerful than others.

"Sub-Boss"

Under each "boss" is his "lieutenant" or "sub-boss", who oversees the various operational aspects of the various plans of each "family."

NY 92-2300

"Capo Regime"

In the direct line of command from the "sub-boss", is the "capo regime", who are the actual controllers of the various groups of men who are members of each individual "family." The men under the "capo regime" are most commonly known as "soldiers."

"Consulieri"

NY T-1 advised that in each "family" there is the position of "consulieri", or advisor, which position is not in the direct line of command, but is set more or less apart from it. The source advised that the position of "consulieri" depends upon the personalities involved, and the position itself, in different "families," would vary from a minor position to a very important one. The source advised that in some "families," the "consulieri" would enjoy such an important position that he may even be on the "Commissione." The source advised further that in connection with the meeting at Apalachin, New York, on November 14, 1957, among those attending were important "consulieri."

Selection of Leadership

NY T-1 advised on October 1, 1963, in connection with this aspect of "La Cosa Nostra," that the "bosses" of the various "brigads," are supposed to retire at age 65, which rule is not always followed. One of the reasons for this, according to the source, was to provide space for advancement of younger men. When a "boss" retires, he would continue to draw a share from the various enterprises that were controlled at the time of his retirement. The new "boss" continues to get his same share as previously, with a "boss" share of all new activities and enterprises that would be initiated under his regime.

NY 92-2300

NY T-1 further advised that generally the new "boss" would be chosen from among the "capo regime", rather than succession of the "underboss". The reason behind this is that the real power rests with the "capo regime," who are directly associated with the "soldiers" on the operational level of the organization. The source advised that occasionally violence erupts as the "capo regime" struggle for power.

NY 92-2300

ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE

NY 92-2300

Initiation to Membership

In June of 1963, NY T-1 advised that the following procedure would be utilized in the recruitment of new members:

To become a member of a "family" a person must be "made". To be "made", he would have to be sponsored by someone within the "family" and would first have to "prove" himself. By "proving" himself was meant that he would kill someone.

After the proper sponsorship and acceptance, the new recruit would be initiated. In the Los Angeles area, some years ago, the initiations were held in an old winery and all members of the organization who were present would walk to the table and deposit thereon the various weapons they were carrying. Then all would be seated. At the head of the table was the "boss". Seated next to him was the "underboss", then the "consulieri", the "capo regime", the "soldiers", and at the bottom of the table the prospective new member or members.

Each of the prospective new members would have their fingers pricked with a pin by one of the "capo regime", who would suck some of the blood from this small wound. The "boss" would then briefly discuss the obligations of membership, which would

NY 92-2300

include silence and obedience and complete loyalty to the organization. He would state, "We are all brothers. I will kill for you and you will kill for me. We avenge insults against each other." The new member would then be assigned to a "capo regime" as a "soldier."

The prospective members were usually recommended by one of the members of the organization, selecting someone whom he thought would make a good "brother." This individual would be under observation and he would be introduced to other members of the organization and slowly but surely would be brought into some of the activities of the group. If, in the judgment of all concerned, the new member was worthy of developing, he would be given an opportunity to "prove" himself, that is, to kill someone. In this connection, the source advised that in this area, new members have not been "made" for a number of years, and that some individuals have attempted to "prove" themselves by killing a number of people. The source advised that in his own experience, he knows of several persons who have at least eight killings to their credit, and one individual with at least 23 killings, who have as yet not been "made."

The source advised further that introduction of one member of "La Cosa Nostra" to another is accomplished in only one manner. They must be introduced by a third member who knows both of them as members of the organization. This third member would introduce them by stating, "Con un amico Nostra." This is roughly equivalent to, "He is one of us." or "He is one of ours."

Disciplinary Measures

In July of 1963, NY T-1 advised as follows regarding the disciplinary measures utilized by "La Cosa Nostra", at least in Southern California:

NY 92-2300

The ultimate authority in the "family" is the "boss", whose orders are relayed through the "underboss" to the "capo regime." Refusal to carry out an order or failure to carry out the order exactly are considered offenses against the "family," and the penalty in such cases could be death. An order is to be accepted without consideration, and no discussion is to be had as to where the order came from or what the basis of such order might be.

The whereabouts of a "soldier" should always be known to his "capo regime" in order that he can be contacted almost immediately.

NY T-1 advised in September, 1963, that a member is occasionally "read out" of the "brugad." He cited examples, including the current "underboss" of the Los Angeles "brugad," NICK LICATA, who was briefly "read out" some years ago and has always blamed TOM DRAGNA, and FRANK COSTELLO of New York.

It is implied that "read out" severs interest and contacts within "brugad" affairs and membership.

Transfers

NY T-1 advised that members may transfer from one city to another with the consent and permission of "bosses" of both cities, citing as an example the transfer of CHARLES BATTAGLIA from the Los Angeles "brugad" to the Phoenix - Tuscon area under the "brugad" of JOSEPH BONANNO.

NY 92-2300

Additional Rules

The following additional rules of "La Cosa Nostra" were developed which further contribute to understanding the operation of this organization:

NY T- 2 advised that a member, once "made", may go any place in the United States and is recognized wherever he goes as a member.

He added that being "made" in one place does not limit the member to the area where he was "made". He may go wherever there is a "family" and, if the member should need help, the "family" in the place to which he has travelled must give him help.

NY T- 2 further advised that a member may have a business in any part of the country and still be a member of a "family" in a different area. Before starting this business the member must contact the "boss" of the "family" in whose area the member wishes to do business. This step is necessary to prevent encroaching on a member of that "family".

NY T- 2 advised that no individual could be "made" a member at this time because "it's closed" and added that when the "book is open" each "boss" (implied) is permitted to "make" only a specific number designated by the "Commission".

It was his understanding that New York is more strict concerning the "making" of members whereas it is more liberal in other areas.

NY T- 3 has advised that so far as the organization, "La Cosa Nostra", is concerned, the members are all one with no distinction between Calabrese, Sicilians or Neapolitans.

NY T- 2 advised that it is the procedure, with the coming of a new "boss", that he appoint a new "underboss" and a new "consiliur", as well as new "caporegime". Those holding these positions under the former "boss" will revert to the status of "soldier" if not appointed by the new "boss".

NY 92-2300

NY T- 4 has furnished information that indicates a refinement of the rules of this organization in that it is now necessary to get the approval of the "Commission" before a "caporegima" may be killed. He pointed out that this does not apply to the "soldier" of a "family".

NY T- 5 advised that "a friend of ours" must tell his "caporegima" the truth about everything, whether he wants to or not. He added that "a friend of ours" cannot lie to another "friend of ours".

NY T- 5 also advised that a "caporegima" must be sure a story related to him is correct implying that the "caporegima" may have to relate same to the "boss" for guidance or decisions.

NY T- 6 has alleged that he recalls that many years ago there were more "bosses" and each "boss" would only have control of about 30 members.

NY 92-2300

Source of Funds

It has been ascertained from NY T-1 , that various sources of funds are utilized as a means of supporting a "family". The source has advised that the "boss" is the absolute authority in the "family" and his orders are not questioned. Any funds derived from activities engaged in by the "family" are allocated and assigned by the "boss". As an example of this type operation, source advised that money was to be "borrowed" from an undisclosed owner of a gambling casino. This was arranged, and there was some discussion as to how this money would be divided. It was later learned that the "boss", FRANK DESIMONE, had decided that \$4,000 was needed to handle certain matters in the East, \$3,000 was to be assigned to the "kitty", and the remainder would be divided equally among the "boss", "underboss" and anybody who might have arranged the "loan". The source advised further that this is typical of how funds are handled because no one would question the "boss" as to what matter had to be handled in the East, nor is there any accounting of any of the funds in the "kitty" at any time.

Another source of funds, according to the source, was the imposition of a head tax. This amounted to about \$10.00 per month for "soldiers" and \$25.00 a month for "capo regime". All of this money is under the control of the "boss" with no accounting.

NY 92-2300

THE "COMMISSION"

Information was developed that during the summer of 1963 a meeting of the "Commission" was held in the New York - Philadelphia - Newark area, specific location not determined.

The problems discussed were reportedly centered around the settlement of the internal strife that has existed in the "family" of the late JOSEPH PROFACI for the past three years. The various warring factions therein have splintered into many groups and a peaceful settlement of differences was necessary to the general welfare of both the "family" and "La Cosa Nostra".

Information developed concerning this meeting from several sources indicates that the "Commission" had difficulties in meeting as a body, at one time having as few as five members in assembly: STEFANO MAGADDINO, THOMAS LUCHESE, CARLO GAMBINO, GERARDO CATENA and ANGELO BRUNO, who were forced to await the arrival of JOSEPH BONANNO. It is not known whether BONANNO finally attended, but [redacted] was reportedly there in BONANNO's absence. b6 b7C

JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO was reportedly compelled to appear before this body regarding his assumption of leadership of the "family" after the death of JOSEPH PROFACI. The "Commission" is reported to have ruled that MAGLIOCCO became "boss" without the approval of this body and was not therefor recognized as "boss".

This ruling had the effect of depriving the "family" of a "boss" and the "family" was to be ruled by a committee of those representing the factions within the "family". The "Commission" also ruled that a "boss" was to be chosen by the members of this "family" in early 1964.

The "Commission" was also met in assembly at this same time to act on a proposal of JOSEPH BONANNO, who wanted to set FRANK DE SIMONE aside as "rappresentante" of the Los Angeles "borgata" and replace him with his own son, SALVATORE "BILL" BONANNO, who was to take over that "family" with about 40 men. Sources have advised that this proposal was vehemently opposed by MAGADDINO and FRANK DE SIMONE was

NY 92-2300

allegedly castigated by MAGADDINO for not acting in the proper manner as a "boss". Sources could not determine the basis for BONANNO's proposal but have determined that the "Commission's" ruling against him was not happily received.

During this "Commission" meeting, information was developed that THOMAS LUCHESE and CARLO GAMBINO, and possibly MAGADDINO, were to be killed but those plotting the murders called the plot off. Sources could not determine who was behind the plot or who was to carry it out. To date no significant development has been uncovered that would indicate the attitude or retribution of the "Commission" toward those involved.

The significant information developed as a result of the meetings above, in addition to the purposes and decisions already reported, points up additional data concerning the "Commission", its members, procedures, decisions, methods of operation, as well as some of its financial activities. The following are indicative of these categories:

1. A "boss" of a "borgata" must be acceptable to the "Commission" or he may be deposed by the "Commission".

2. The "Commission" rules as to the manner in which a "boss" is to be chosen, in this instance ruling a choice by "family" members assembled.

3. It does not appear necessary that all "Commission" members meet in conclave to effect a decision, but the decision arrived at appears to be binding on all of "La Cosa Nostra".

4. The "rappresentante" of Los Angeles does not appear to be a member of the "Commission".

5. Activities of the "Commission" are supported by contributions from the various "borgata" of "La Cosa Nostra", including the "borgata" of each "Commission" member.

6. The "Commission" appears to have the authority to levy a charge for added expenses on the individual found in error. It was developed that JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO was ordered to pay the expenses of the "Commission" for the three years since the "family" trouble began amounting to over \$40,000.00.

NY 92-2300

7. The "boss" or "rappresentante" of a "family" may do, or not do, as he wishes so long as he has the support of the administration (a further possible reference to the "Commission").

8. A "boss" may not kill whomever he wishes out of caprice.

9. A member of the "Commission" does not appear to have exclusive control over particular "rappresentante" not members of the "Commission" themselves. A "boss" in any section of the country has the right to call on any member of the "Commission" when he has the need to.

10. The "Commission" may authorize the "making" of an individual by a "family" without generally "opening the books".

NY 92-2300

The best information developed to date reflects that the known current members of the "Commission" include:

STEFANO MAGADDINO	Buffalo
SAMUEL M. GIANCANA	Chicago
JOHN T. SCALISH	Cleveland
JOSEPH ZERILLI	Detroit
GERARDO CATENA	Newark
(representing VITO GENOVESE,	New York
CARLO GAMBINO	New York
THOMAS LUCHESE	New York
JOHNNY (BURNS) MORALES	New York
(representing JOSEPH BONANNO -	residing in Phoenix)
ANGELO BRUNO	Philadelphia
JOHN LA ROCCA	Pittsburgh
RAYMOND L.S. PATRIARCA	Providence

Sources have advised that a new "boss" of the "family" formerly headed by JOSEPH PROFACI (deceased) is to be chosen in 1964. In view of PROFACI's membership on the "Commission", it may be presumed the new "boss" will also acquire such membership.

NY 92-2300

Meeting at Apalachin
November 14, 1957

NY T-1 has advised that the "bosses" of the more powerful "brugads" belong to the "Commissione", the top ruling body of "La Cosa Nostra".

In 1957, one of the rules of the "Commissione" was that no prominent individual within the organization could be killed without the prior approval of the "Commissione". This rule was in effect to create a stable organization so that each of the "bosses" who had to be notified of the ruling of the "Commissione" would be protected from assassination that would possibly occur through power clashes between various "brugads" or the quest for power by certain members within a "brugad".

The source advised that ALBERT ANASTASIA violated this rule when he arranged the murders of PHILIP and VINCENT MANGANO without clearing with the "Commissione". As a result, ANASTASIA had been called before the "Commissione" and agreed to comply with the rule. No action was taken at that time on this violation. However, following this, ANASTASIA arranged for the murder of FRANK SCALISE and a relative of SCALISE, without the prior knowledge of the "Commissione". As a result of this violation, the "Commissione" arranged the execution of ANASTASIA because they felt he was too power-hungry and would be picking off the "bosses" one by one. The source advised that following the death of ANASTASIA, a meeting of all the "bosses" was called at Apalachin to discuss the reasons leading to the decision of the "Commissione" to execute ANASTASIA and to once again formulate the rule concerning the authority of the "Commissione" with regard to killings of prominent individuals within the organization.

NY T-1 advised that the "Commissione" at that time was composed of VITO GENOVESE, JOSEPH BONANNO, CARLO GAMBINO, THOMAS LUCHESE and ANTHONY ACCARDO.

It should be noted that testimony by JOSEPH VALACHI in September, 1963, indicated that ANASTASIA was murdered as a result of a conspiracy between CARLO GAMBINO, who succeeded ANASTASIA as "boss", JOSEPH BIONDO and VITO GENOVESE, "boss" of the "family" formerly led by FRANK COSTELLO who was deposed by GENOVESE just prior to ANASTASIA's murder.

NY 92-2300

VALACHI added that the Apalachin Meeting was called primarily for the purpose of presenting the reasons for deposing ANASTASIA and COSTELLO and to obtain recognition by the "Commissione" of GAMBINO and GENOVESE as "bosses".

As additional information, it should be noted that recent intelligence indicates that STEFANO MAGADDINO possibly only became a member of the "Commissione" about seven years ago (1956-1957).

NY 92-2300

Dissension

The web of intrigue that is so natural to the membership of "La Cosa Nostra" bears strands of discord. It has been reported previously that the "Commission" has finally found it necessary to take a concerted stand in so far as the choice of leadership in the "family" of the deceased JOSEPH PROFACI and his presumptive successor, JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO.

Despite the olive branch of peace offered the membership of this "family" by the "Commission" there has been a considerable amount of speculation in "La Cosa Nostra" as to the final determination of those members and their friends most actively involved in the feud against the "family's" former leadership. Older and wiser members of this organization predict that many of those who rebelled originally will eventually be eliminated.

The murmurs of discontentment are not limited to this New York "family" alone. In St. Louis, information has been developed that JOHN VITALE considered ANTHONY GIARDANO a dangerous man with whom he could not settle differences and which VITALE may have to take before a "board" to be resolved. These have been indications that VITALE may be thinking he has waited too long and that it may now be time to straighten GIARDANO out.

The individual "families" are not alone in having differences potential of open dissension. It has been reported that JOSEPH BONANNO is unhappy with the rejection by the "Commission" of his proposal that FRANK DE SIMONE, "boss" of the Los Angeles "family," be deposed and his own son, SALVATORE BONANNO, be confirmed in his stead.

NY 92-2300

Sources advise that coupled with BONANNO's uncertain availability and his belief in the solution of differences in the old fashion, by bloody violence, have not added to his position nor endeared him to those members of the "Commission" who, by comparison with BONANNO and past members of a more violent bent, are considered men of peace.

In addition to the above, there is the tightening of security within the organization in its efforts to uncover and eliminate those whose dependability and reliability is questionable. Suspicion is rampant among the "soldiers" and it is not unreasonable to presume that at such a time those members with old scores to settle may now find the time proper to denounce past rivals.

The greed of the individual member may also point up the true mark of corruption inherent to the membership and quite contrary to their reported rules of assistance to brother members. It is of interest to note that a source advised in July, 1963, that after [redacted], a member of "La Cosa Nostra" in New England, had been shot earlier that month (July 9, 1963), [redacted] tried to learn from [redacted] where [redacted] had hidden his money. The source believes [redacted] would have tried to steal this money if he had learned [redacted]'s hiding place.

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NY 92-2300

LEADERSHIP

NY 92-2300

The leadership of each individual "borgata" is being set forth herein as currently known.

It is noted that in some instances, the leadership is being reported by a title and designation which in some measure differs from the accepted terminology as known at this time. The title and designation so reported is the best information currently available in that area.

NY 92-2300

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NEW YORK

THOMAS LUCHESE "FAMILY"

The most current intelligence relegates authority in this "family" to the designated individuals:

"Boss"	THOMAS LUCHESE
"[REDACTED]"	[REDACTED]
"Consiglieri"	VINCENT JOHN RAO
"Capodecine"	[REDACTED] ANTONIO CORALLO JOSEPH LARATRO [REDACTED] JOHN ORMENTO JAMES PLUMERI JOSEPH ROSATO SALVATORE SANTORA [REDACTED]

JOSEPH BONANNO "FAMILY"

Current sources have advised that the leadership of this "family" includes:

"Boss"	JOSEPH BONANNO
"Underboss"	FRANK GAROFALO
"[REDACTED]"	[REDACTED]
"[REDACTED]"	[REDACTED]
"Capodecine"	NATALE J. EVOLA CARMINI GALANTE JOSEPH NOTARO MATTIE VALVO JOSEPH ZICARELLI

More recent information reflects that FRANK LA BRUZZO and SALVATORE VINCENT BONANNO, son of JOSEPH BONANNO, are also "capodecine" in this "family".

VITO GENOVESE

RUGGIERO BOIARDO
EUGENE CATENA

[REDACTED]
ANTHONY PROVENZANO (possibly)

JOSEPH BONANNO

ANTHONY RIELA (possibly)

It is noted that NICHOLAS DELMORE, possibly a "caporegima", [REDACTED] and SALVATORE LOMBARDINO, possibly "caporegima" also, are not identified with a particular "family" at this time.

CONNECTICUT

No additional information has been developed which would indicate the existence of a "family" of "La Cosa Nostra" in Connecticut, and it still appears most likely that any current membership in that area would be under the influence or control possibly through the below-listed individuals:

[REDACTED]
GIROLOMO SANTUCCIO
[REDACTED]
FRANK PICCOLO

[REDACTED] of Boston
VITO GENOVESE
JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO
CARLO GAMBINO

MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE, RHODE ISLAND

Information developed to date tends to establish that RAYMOND L. S. PATRIARCA is "boss" in this area, and exercises his authority through such individuals as [REDACTED], [REDACTED], HENRY TAMELEO, JOSEPH LOMBARDO, [REDACTED], JOSEPH ANSELMO, [REDACTED] and FRANK CUCCHIARA.

NY 92-2300

PITTSBURGH

Based on best available information furnished, it is most likely that SEBASTIAN JOHN LA ROCCA, named as a member of the "Commission", is still "boss" of the Pittsburgh "family", and that FRANK AMATO is "underboss".

BUFFALO - ALBANY

Sources in this area named STEFANO MAGADDINO as a "Commission" member and "boss" of the Buffalo "family", and FRED C. RANDACCIO has been named as "underboss".

JOSEPH FALCONE of Albany has been named as a "caporegima" of this "family".

CLEVELAND

Information developed to date indicates JOHN T. SCALISI (SCALISH) is "top man" in "the outfit", the name of reference to the organized Italian criminal element in this area. SCALISI is believed to be aided by JOHN DE MARCO, FRANK BRANCATO, AL POLIZZI, ANTHONY MILANO and JAMES LICAVOLI, who is not under SCALISI, but answers to Detroit.

DETROIT

JOSEPH ZERILLI is still considered a member of the "Commission" and "boss" of the Detroit "family" and ANTHONY ZERILLI, his son, is one of the "caporegima" in this "family".

MILWAUKEE

Referring to the organized criminal element of Wisconsin as "the outfit", a source advised that FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI is the leader and that his chief lieutenants are STEVE DE SALVO, FRANK STELLOH and JOHN AIELLO. No information

NY 92-2300

MEMBERSHIP

The total memberships of the individual "families" within the framework of "La Cosa Nostra," as previously known and reported, is not being repeated herein.

The true identities of individuals previously named by nickname as members, as well as those individuals, named since July, 1963, as members of a particular "family," are being set forth, as are any deletions or transferrals of individuals previously named as members of a particular "family" and since determined not to be members, or to belong to a "family" other than that one previously assigned.

In some instances, particularly where certain membership in this organization is specifically alleged, those individuals believed most likely to belong to this organization in a specific area are so indicated.

NY 92-2300

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NEW YORK

THOMAS LUCHESE "Family"

Investigations have reflected the following changes in the membership of this "family" from that previously reported:

Additions

According to NY T- 11 both PAUL VARIO and [redacted] are members of the LUCHESE "family."

Deletions

The following previously reported members of this "family" are being deleted based on information developed through sources more highly evaluated:

JOSEPH BROCCINI aka Joe Bikini

[redacted]

aka

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

aka

[redacted]

JOSEPH BONANNO "Family"

In addition to individuals previously reported as members of this "family," the following are also reported as members based on recent information and investigation:

[redacted]

NY 92-2300

[redacted] (phonetic) of Village Owl Social Club
[redacted] (not otherwise known) of Village Owl Social Club
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted], brother of [redacted]
[redacted] (not identical with FRANK CINTRANO, a
deceased "caporegima" of the LUCHESE
"family").

JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO "Family"

Despite the existing turmoil within this "family," which as yet has not been finally resolved, the following individuals have been determined to be members in addition to those previously reported:

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] aka [redacted]
[redacted] aka [redacted]
FRANK GALLUCCIO (deceased)
[redacted]
RALPH SPRIZZA (deceased)

The following changes in status or identity was determined pertaining to individuals previously reported members:

JOSEPH CARDELLO
LARRY CERILLO
[redacted]

JOHN SAPONARO
JOSEPH SAPONARO
[redacted]

deceased
deceased
determined a member of GENOVESE
"family"
determined not to be a member
determined not to be a member
surname is [redacted]

NY 92-2300

PHOENIX

It is established that JOSEPH BONANNO, "boss" of a New York "family", resides in this area, and that his son, SALVATORE BONANNO, also frequents this locale.

It is of interest to note that NY T-1 has advised that CHARLES BATTAGLIA, of the Los Angeles "brugad", has been transferred to the Phoenix-Tucson area under the "brugad" of JOSEPH BONANNO.

LOS ANGELES

During November of 1963, NY T-1 indicated that the Los Angeles "brugad", under the direction of FRANK DESIMONE, is relatively inactive, and that the membership at the present time would probably be less than 20.

In addition to those named in leadership capacity, NY T-1 has indicated the following as "soldiers" within the structure of the Los Angeles "brugad":

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
SALVATORE LOUIS PISCOPO
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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NY T-1 advised that CHARLES BATTAGLIA was "made" a member of the Los Angeles "brugad", but had been transferred to the "family" of JOSEPH BONANNO in the Tucson - Phoenix area of Arizona.

The source advised further in connection with membership that basically "La Cosa Nostra" is a tight, well disciplined, hard-core organization, and, as such, uses many individuals who are anxious to become affiliated with it, but who have never been "made". As an example of such individuals who are popularly thought to be members of the "La Cosa Nostra" as reported by various members of law enforcement agencies, but who have never been accepted by it, are the following:

NY 92-2300

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

NY 92-2300

It has previously been reported that various hotels and casinos are owned, through "hidden ownership", by members of the "La Cosa Nostra".

The members of this group are then recipients of various amounts of money "skimmed" from the operation of these hotels and casinos. This is accomplished by the members even though the owner of record is not a member of their organization. The skimming is possible through several methods; however, the most common method used is merely failure to report full amount of money in the money boxes at the end of each shift. This money is then transmitted by a courier to the true owner or "hidden owner" of the hotel or casino. The amounts that are taken in "skimmed" funds are unknown except to those actually engaged in this operation. It is believed that millions of dollars find their way into the hands of members of "La Cosa Nostra" each year through this operation.

A source, who has some knowledge of the counting procedures in the Las Vegas casinos and has engaged in such activities, advised it is his opinion that there is not one casino in the Las Vegas area that does not "skim" in one manner or another.

NY 92-2300

CONSPIRATORIAL ASPECTS

The publicity throughout the United States resulting from the testimony of JOSEPH VALACHI before the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, on September 25, 27 and October 1, 2, 8 and 9, 1963, pertaining to the existence of "La Cosa Nostra" has been very disturbing to the leadership of this organization.

Numerous sources have advised that the general expression of the leadership of "La Cosa Nostra" is that nothing can be proved pertaining to the organization although law enforcement is now knowledgeable of the "Commission", its members, and the identity of "family" leadership and membership throughout the country.

It is of interest to note that the publication of photographs of the various members of the "Commission" has not resulted in the development of any information which would reflect error in the identifications. To the contrary, specific comments as to the fact that law enforcement "knows all about the 'Commission'" tends to indicate the accuracy of the identifications.

As a direct result of the attendant publicity of VALACHI's testimony, information has been furnished by several sources to the effect that members of various "families" have been instructed and alerted to the need for tightened security on the part of the members with regard to their contacts with one another, as well as exercising extreme care in the discussion of organization business and operation. A decided uncertainty has resulted as to the dependability of certain of the membership based on the fear that informers, or "spies", exist in their midst.

It was determined that instructions have been issued to members of certain "families", expecting subpoenae as a result of exposure by VALACHI, that when questioned or brought before a legally constituted body they should retain an attorney and refuse to answer questions. If law enforcement officers ask questions, the member should summarily and discourteously dismiss them, and no trouble will be encountered if everyone answers inquiries with a "no comment".

It is of particular note that in at least one reported instance a police official, friendly to a "boss" of a "family", has assured the "boss" that this would be the way to treat Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The instructions to the membership, as well as the admonishment of certain members by their "caporegima" with regard to discussing their ("family") business affairs on a need-to-know basis only, is expected to have a more thwarting effect on law enforcement in its efforts to combat "La Cosa Nostra". It necessarily follows that the organization cannot exist or survive unless it continues to actively pursue its various financially productive endeavors. To do so there must be communication and association between members, and particularly between the leadership that must continue to exercise its authority over the membership.

During the recent past such associations and activities were noted in various parts of the United States and those of considered importance are hereinafter set forth:

DOMINICK PETER CORRADO and ANTHONY GIACALONE were observed arriving at Detroit Metropolitan Airport on May 1, 1963, in a 1963 black Cadillac, Michigan license FH 2895, determined to be registered to Room 299, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Detroit. CORRADO and GIACALONE embarked for Washington, D.C. on Flight 302, Northwest Airlines, and in Washington, D.C. were observed to proceed directly to the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They returned to Detroit on the evening of May 1, 1963 and are believed to have been in contact that day with JAMES HOFFA regarding a possible loan from the Teamsters Union Welfare Fund in connection with the contemplated purchase of a gambling casino in Las Vegas or Reno, Nevada.

NY 92-2300

It has been reported that during the summer of 1963, a meeting of the "Commission" was allegedly held in the New York - Philadelphia - Newark area, the exact location not specified. STEFANO MAGADDINO, CARLO GAMBINO, THOMAS LUCHESE, ANGELO BRUNO and [REDACTED] are reported to have attended and waited futilely for the appearance of JOSEPH BONANNO. It was also reported that JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO and one of his younger "capcregima" attended. This latter individual was not identified. FRANK DE SIMONE of Los Angeles was also reported to have been sent for but it is not known that he did attend personally.

The reported business of this meeting is set forth in another section of this report under "The Commission". It is of interest to note that GAMBINO allegedly wanted to allow MAGLIOCCO to continue in his position as "boss" but that MAGADDINO was opposed.

JOSEPH MARCELLO, reportedly a brother of CARLOS MARCELLO of New Orleans, was contacted at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, California, on August 13, 1963, by JOSEPH CERRITO, FRANK SORCE and ANGELO MARINO, according to NY T- 17 .

JOHN MISURACA, possible "underboss" of the "family" of the deceased JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO, successor to JOSEPH PROFACI, attended the wedding of [REDACTED], to [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], New Mexico, on August 17, 1963. The reception was held at the [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Roswell, and was attended by ALEX CAMARATA and [REDACTED] with their wives.

MISURACA's [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is assigned to the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], New Mexico.

MISURACA was reportedly upset at the necessity for the absence of JOSEPH CERRITO (San Francisco) and JOSEPH MAGLIOCCO (New York) because of the adverse publicity given the organization.

NY 92-2300

Information developed in the San Francisco area indicates a noticeable curtailment of activities and associations of known members due to the national limelight afforded "La Cosa Nostra" through the testimony of JOSEPH VALACHI.

NY T-1 has also reported that the Los Angeles "brugad" has taken security measures ordering that there are to be no meetings between members, all telephone conversations are to be at an extreme minimum, and contacts between members must be extremely limited.

Information was developed that JOHN MISURACA, during August, 1963, planned to have a meeting in California, but the plan was dropped, allegedly on the orders of JOSEPH BONANNO, because of the pressure on the organization in the press as well as government investigations.

On November 29, 1963, ANGELO DE CARLO and CARL SILESIA met with JOSEPH PATERNO and JAMES PALMIERI. It is believed that the purpose of this meeting concerned gambling activities in which they had an interest.

On December 4, 1963, Special Agents observed a meeting of ANGELO DE CARLO, THOMAS EBOLI, JOSEPH SABATO aka Pippy, and an unidentified fourth individual at the Turnpike Diner, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

NY T-3 has advised that FRANK DESIMONE, "boss" of the Los Angeles "borgata", was in contact with STEPHANO MAGADDINO during the summer of 1963, and received MAGADDINO's support in maintaining his position of authority over the protestations of JOSEPH BONANNO who proposed to depose DESIMONE and have his own son, SALVATORE BONANNO, become "boss" of Los Angeles.

NY 92-2300

has
NY T- 9 /advised that SAMUEL M. GIANCANA met with ANTHONY CIVELLA of Kansas City, Missouri, at the Palmer House in Chicago, Illinois, during September, 1963.

On December 11 and 12, 1963, Special Agents observed ANTHONY GIARDANO and JAMES ANTHONY MICHAELS, SR. of St. Louis, Missouri, meet with [redacted] in Kansas City. They were also observed meeting THOMAS SIMONE and NICHOLAS CIVELLA. It was determined that CIVELLA was accompanied by [redacted] [redacted] during this period.

On December 12, 1963, GIARDANO, MICHAELS and [redacted] were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and all were released on \$500.00 bail.

On June 28, 1963, Special Agents observed THOMAS LUCHESE meet RAYMOND L. S. PATRIARCA at Patsy's Italian Restaurant, 236 West 56th Street, New York City. After meeting for approximately one hour and a quarter, LUCHESE and PATRIARCA parted and PATRIARCA returned to Providence, Rhode Island, by train. The purpose of this meeting was not determined.

NY T- 18 advised that BILL BONANNO, son of JOSEPH BONANNO, on October 7, 1963, met in New York City, at an undisclosed place, with GERARDO CATENA, GENOVESE "underboss", ANTONIO CARILLO, THOMAS EBOLI, GENOVESE's "acting boss" and [redacted] also known as [redacted], "acting boss" of BONANNO "family". The purpose of this meeting was unknown to this source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
January 29, 1964

Title La Cosa Nostra

Character Anti-Racketeering -
 Conspiracy

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
[redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

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NY 92-2300

INDEX

<u>B</u>	<u>Alias</u>	<u>Page #</u>
[REDACTED]		35
BIELE, JOHN JAMES		25
BIONDO, JOSEPH		18, 25
BIVONA, JAMES	Jimmy Blink	36
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	36
[REDACTED]		46
BOIARDO, RUGGIERO		25, 28
BOMPENSIERO, FRANK		31
BONANNO, JOSEPH		10, 14, 17, 18
		20, 23, 56, 57
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT	Bill	14, 20, 23, 57, 58
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	53
[REDACTED]		34
BRANCATO, FRANK		29, 44
[REDACTED]		43
[REDACTED]		43
BROCCHINI, JOSEPH	Joe Bikini	34
BRUNO, ANGELO		14, 17, 27, 56
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	35
<u>C</u>		
CACCIATORE, JO JO		47
[REDACTED]		47
CAGGIANO, FRANK	Frankie Hots	36
CAGGIANO, FRANK	Frankie Skimp	36
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	36
CALECA, RALPH		51
CALIO, NINO		41
CAMARATA, ALEX		56
[REDACTED]		40
[REDACTED]		41
CAMMAROTA, MICHAEL	Ponzi	42
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	34
[REDACTED]		36
CANDELMO, WILLIAM		44
[REDACTED]		47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 8/21/64	Investigative Period 1/2/64 - 8/13/64
Title of Case LA COSA NOSTRA aka <i>92-128</i>		Report made by LEONARD H. MC COY	Typed By: pcs
		Character of Case ANTI-RACKETEERING - CONSPIRACY	

SUMMARY

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel to New York, 11/4/63;
Report of SA dated 1/29/64 at
New York.

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- P -

ENCLOSURES:

TO BUREAU (2):

Two (2) copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting
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NY 92-2300

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1 - El Paso (Info)	1 - San Juan (Info)
1 - Honolulu (Info)	1 - Savannah (Info)
1 - Houston (92-298) (Info)	1 - Seattle (Info)
2 - Indianapolis (92-549)	2 - Springfield (92-461)
1 - Jackson (Info)	2 - Tampa (92-218)
2 - Jacksonville (92-491)	1 - Washington Field (Info)
2 - Kansas City (92-883)	
1 - Knoxville (Info)	
2 - Las Vegas (92-625)	
2 - Little Rock (92-233)	
2 - Los Angeles (92-1112)	
2 - Louisville (92-357) (Info)	
1 - Memphis (Info)	
2 - Miami (92-853)	
2 - Milwaukee (92-262)	
2 - Minneapolis (92-249)	
1 - Mobile (Info)	

COVER PAGE

- B -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: LEONARD H. MC COY
Date: 8/21/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 92-2300

Bureau File #: 92-6054

Title: LA COSA NOSTRA

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING - CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Set forth are pertinent selections from a series of articles published by "L'Ora", a daily newspaper published in Palermo, Italy. The articles carry a "confession" of Dr. MELCHIORRE ALLEGRA, a physician from Palermo, Sicily, who described in detail his initiation and activities in the "Mafia". He also described initiation ceremonies as well as the organizational structure and purpose for existence of the "Mafia" in Italy. Also set forth in conjunction with Dr. ALLEGRO's "confession" is an account of a Milwaukee source who describes similar initiation ceremonies, qualifications of membership, and obligations of membership in an organization known as the "Outfit". The source stated that to him the "Outfit" and "Mafia" are synonymous terms. Similarities in terms and chain of command is also noted by a Los Angeles source. Legitimate sources of funds continue to be derived from juke box and vending machine companies. Banking connections are being used to legitimize illegal funds. Skimming operations from Las Vegas casinos are believed to continue as a source of income for various "La Cosa Nostra" members. The "Commission" is not known to have met since the summer of 1963. Several of the ruling "bosses" may have met informally and approved certain organizational changes which have taken place within the structure of "La Cosa Nostra".

NY 92-2300

SYNOPSIS (CONT'D):

Current membership and leadership lists set forth of all known members. Federal Grand Jury action, SDNY, has resulted in the contempt convictions of two members of the LUCHESE "family"; ANTHONY CASTALDI and SALVATORE SHILLITANI have both been sentenced to two years imprisonment for contempt of court in that they refused to testify before a FGJ under immunity. Shylocking, gambling, extortion, and handling of narcotics continue as major criminal activities of "La Cosa Nostra" members. Two recent executions of "La Cosa Nostra" members in NYC confirm the continued pattern of organizational violence in dealing with its membership. Sources continue to furnish information concerning numerous meetings of various members throughout the country. Several "families" have advised their membership to avoid congregating in order to avoid intensified law enforcement surveillance activity.

- P -

- 1A -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pages

<u>EXISTENCE</u>	1-11
Confessions of a Mafia Member.....	1-7
The "Outfit".....	7-9
Qualifications for Membership.....	9-10
Initiation Rites.....	10-11
<u>ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	12-20
Origin and Scope of Organization in Southern California.....	12
Organizational Chain of Command...	12-14
Rules Pertaining to Proposed Members.....	15
Legitimate Sources of Funds.....	16-17
Banking Connections.....	18
Additional Rules.....	19
The "Commission".....	20
<u>LEADERSHIP</u>	21-43
NEW YORK CITY.....	21-28
JOSEPH ANTHONY COLOMBO "Family"...	21-22
CARLO GAMBINO "Family".....	23
VITO GENOVESE "Family".....	24-25
FRANK LA BRUZZO "Family".....	26-27
THOMAS LUCHESE "Family".....	28
ALBANY.....	29
BALTIMORE.....	29
BOSTON.....	29
BUFFALO.....	29
CLEVELAND.....	30
CHICAGO.....	30

NY 92-2300

	<u>Pages</u>
<u>LEADERSHIP (CONT'D)</u>	
DENVER.....	30
DETROIT.....	30
INDIANAPOLIS.....	31
JACKSONVILLE.....	31
KANSAS CITY.....	31
LAS VEGAS.....	31
LOS ANGELES.....	32
MIAMI.....	32
MILWAUKEE.....	33-35
NEWARK.....	36
NEW HAVEN.....	37
NEW ORLEANS.....	37
PHILADELPHIA.....	38-41
PITTSBURGH.....	42
SAN DIEGO.....	43
SAN FRANCISCO.....	43
TAMPA.....	43

NY 92-2300

	<u>Pages</u>
<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	44-126
NEW YORK CITY.....	44-82
COLOMBO "Family".....	44-45
GAMBINO "Family".....	46-61
GENOVESE "Family".....	62-74
LA BRUZZO "Family".....	74a-75
LUCHESE "Family".....	76-82
ALBANY.....	83
BALTIMORE.....	84
BOSTON.....	84-85
BUFFALO.....	86-96
CHICAGO.....	97-98
CLEVELAND.....	99-102
DENVER.....	103
DETROIT.....	104-105
INDIANAPOLIS.....	106
JACKSONVILLE.....	106
KANSAS CITY.....	106
ST. LOUIS.....	106
LAS VEGAS.....	106
LOS ANGELES.....	107-108
MIAMI.....	108
MILWAUKEE.....	109-113
NEWARK.....	114
NEW HAVEN.....	115
NEW ORLEANS.....	115
PHILADELPHIA.....	116-120
PHOENIX.....	120
PITTSBURGH.....	121
SAN FRANCISCO.....	122
ST. LOUIS.....	123
SAN DIEGO.....	123
TAMPA.....	123-126

NY 92-2300.

	<u>Pages</u>
CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES.....	127-135
Narcotics.....	127
Federal Grand Jury Action.....	128
Bombings.....	129
Shylocking.....	129
Police Corruption.....	130
Union Activities.....	130-131
Extortion.....	132-133
Executions.....	134-135
<u>CONSPIRATORIAL ASPECTS.....</u>	<u>136-138</u>
<u>INDEX.....</u>	<u>1-I - 36-I</u>
<u>DETAILS:</u>	
<u>AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK</u>	

E X I S T E N C E

Confessions Of A Mafia Member

A series of articles have appeared in the Italian-language newspaper "L'Ora", a daily paper published in Palermo, Italy.

One article published on 1/22 and 1/23/62 is captioned: "The Confession of Dr. MELCHIORRE ALLEGRA", "HOW I, A PHYSICIAN, BECAME A MEMBER OF THE MAFIA". The article relates that during the summer of 1937, a dangerous criminal, who had terrorized a section of Sicily, was killed, and his death served as an opportunity for a police investigation during which Dr. MELICHIOORE ALLEGRA, a respected physician, owner of a hospital, medical officer in the reserve and an important figure in the Mafia, was also arrested.

Dr. ALLEGRA gave a voluminous signed statement to the Italian police in which he detailed his initiation, into the Mafia, its activities, its laws of honor and loyalty, its courts, its executions and its financial operations.

Pertinent portions of Dr. ALLEGRA's statement will be set forth verbatim, as translated from Italian to English.

It should be noted in reading Dr. ALLEGRA's description of his initiation ceremony into the Mafia, as well as his description of its organizational structure, the similarity which exists in the parallel initiation ceremony into "La Cosa Nostra" and its chain of command as described by JOSEPH VALACHI. NICOLA GENTILE, who also claimed to be a member of the "Honorable Society for sixty years in both Sicily and the United States, gave a similar background and organizational description of the Mafia, as set forth in a previous report.

Dr. ALLEGRA stated on July 23, 1937 in his statement to police authorities that around 1916 he was a medical officer in the army, stationed in the section of infectious diseases of the military hospital of Palermo, (Sicily).

NY 92-2300

During the course of his medical service, Dr. ALLEGRA met an Italian soldier in the hospital who was hospitalized for a self-inflicted injury of the knee. Dr. ALLEGRA threatened to expose this patient until he was prevailed upon by one GIULIO D'AGATE, an uncle of the patient, not to expose his nephew. Dr. ALLEGRA yielded to D'AGATE's entreaties and was subsequently met with another request from GIULIO D'AGATE to intercede for a second soldier who was also suffering from a self-inflicted ailment. During the hospitalization of this second patient, Dr. ALLEGRA found GIULIO D'AGATE waiting for him with two other men one evening as he was leaving the hospital.

The following is the newspaper account of what transpired thereafter:

"The two men were introduced to me as Mr. FRANCESCO MOTISI and Mr. VINCENZO DI MARTINO. All three of them asked me to accompany them after first assuring me that they were only going to tell me something which would be to my advantage. I did not dare refuse and I followed, without further ado, the three men.

"They led me across Crispi Street to an intersection and we entered a vegetable store which they said belonged to MOTISI.

"When we were inside, the three of them went into a speech in which they praised me highly, telling me, among other things, that they knew that I came from a very good family, that I was understanding, reliable, that I behaved well and that I, therefore, deserved to be treated well and that they wanted to show me their appreciation in a concrete way. They told me that they belonged to a very powerful association which included people of all social classes, even the very best, and that their members were called 'men of honor.'

"This association, they added, which was the one called 'Mafia' in Sicily, was known to many after a fashion, but no one except those who belonged to it could vouch for its existence. (Underscore ours)

"As they continued with their explanations, they told me that violations of the rules of the association were severely punished, that the members were not permitted to steal, but homicide was permissible for reasons considered justified by the 'chiefs', whose approval was always necessary for the consummation of the homicide itself.

"Transgression against this last mentioned rule was also punished severely and, if anyone committed a homicide without permission, he was killed in turn.

"Homicide and any other action could be consummated either directly or with the aid of others, who could be requested in case of necessity.

"Concerning the administrative structure, it was explained to me that the members were grouped in 'families', each one headed by a 'chief'; that the 'family' generally extended to several regions, but wherever the 'family' was a large one, it was divided in turn in 'decine' (tens), that is to say, a group of ten men with a chief of lesser importance heading each ten who was given the title of 'capo della decina' (chief of ten.) In Palermo, however, and in other thickly populated cities, the 'family' was the union of members of a ward or district within which the division into tens was also made.

"Concerning the relationship among the various provinces, there existed the rule that each was independent from the other because connections were maintained by various 'chiefs of provinces' with one another, thus establishing a substantial, but informal, relationship among the groups which prevailed throughout the provinces through the 'chiefs'.

"The association, in fact, according to what they told me, had powerful ramifications outside of Sicily in Tunisia, in America and in some places on the continent as, for example, in Marseilles.

"The 'chiefs' were generally elected by the members of the group over which they were to preside and they were aided in their decisions by an 'adviser' who substituted for him in his absence because the 'adviser' was also very important if one considers that his opinion was necessary whenever a 'chief' was to make a decision.

NY 92-2300

"They interrupted at this point to ask me if I would agree to become a member of the worthy 'association'. I realized that I had been told too many secrets already to come out of this meeting alive if I refused, so I accepted and said that I was enthusiastic about the offer which was made to me. Therefore, the 'ritual' took place. Dr. DI MARTINO, on the invitation of Mr. MOTISI, punctured the fleshy end of the finger of one hand with a needle or a pin causing a drop of blood to come out, which he rubbed on a holy picture on a card. Fire was set to this holy picture and I had to hold it in my hand as I repeated an oath after the others. The oath went something like this: 'I swear to be faithful to my brothers, never to betray them, to help them always and if I fail I can be burned and my ashes scattered as the ashes of this picture which is being burned are scattered'. After this, we all embraced and then came the instructions.

"They added that the 'sect' was political in general, but occasionally some 'family' in some commune could decide to support in elections those candidates which might later pay them back by getting the greatest protection possible from the government.

"This protection consisted of various things: For example, effective recommendations to the judiciary authorities, to the P. S., financial protection, administrative, etc., from which many benefits could be derived, such as permission for those with police records to carry weapons, revocations of admonitions, not guilty verdicts in court, permission to be released on parole pending trials, cancellation of arrest warrants, assistance in administrative, financial and other sorts of activities, granting of passports and other things.

"MOTISI informed me that I was to be a member of the 'family' of the Paliarelli district, where the 'chief' was his cousin, CICCIO MOTISI, and where he himself was the adviser. He said that in case of need, I could go to them. He told me that the 'chief' of the Province of Palermo was SALVATORE GALIOTO of Bagheria, the man who I knew thenceforth to be masquerading as a 'gentleman' and who masqueraded as such for many years until he was stopped recently without its being possible to bring him to trial because of interfering among his prescriptions. Concerning GALIOTO, I later learned that among his protectors were the GALO

NY 92-2300

"brothers from Monreale, who were living in Rocca. Concerning the provisions against the members in case they failed, I have already told you what they said to me. I must add that it was also explained to me that the 'sect' also arranged vengeance in case 'the brothers' were offended by non-members. I call attention to the fact that this was based on the principle of mutual aid and the 'chiefs', therefore, appointed the ones who were to take care of the vengeance each time, which, as the case required, could be homicide, infliction of damages, stealing cattle and injuries of any kind because vengeance was not always in proportion to the offense committed. Frequently, an action which stood in the way of any aspiration of one of the 'brothers' was considered an offense. I wish to mention in this regard all sorts of acts of violence were committed whenever it was decided that certain individuals were to be removed from the administration of certain properties if anyone wanted to take over the position.

"Starting with the day after I was accepted, there was a whole series of visits and introductions. Almost every evening as I came out of the hospital there was an introduction or a recommendation and, among the first ones I met, were CARMELO CAMMARATA, Mr. PELO SALERNO, some of the DI MARTINO brothers who, in turn, kept introducing me to other people whose names escape me, but almost all of whom kept coming to me to ask me the favor of getting them out of military service because during the war the 'Mafia' showed how very cowardly it was. There were so many requests for favors from the 'brothers' of the sect that I had the feeling that they were speculating too much on me. Even though I was willing to, I could not always get what was expected of me and, therefore, I did my best to respond to their requests while, on the other hand, I tried to justify myself for all that I could not accomplish.

"Several months passed this way when one fine day I was mobilized and sent far away from Palermo. It seemed to me that I was able to breathe again.

NY 92-2300

"For four years, fortunately, I was the only one who knew that I belonged to the 'Mafia'. At the end of 1919, I was far away from Palermo at the front with the 48th Infantry and then, after the Armistice, I was in . . . Milan at the aviation camp of Taliedo. When I returned to Palermo at the end of 1919, I entered the hospital as an intern with Porfessor GIUFFRE, under whom I remained in the position of assistant until 1928, when he returned."

Dr. ALLEGRA also discussed the political involvement of the Mafia, stating that the organization would vote for the candidate who would pay the most for their vote and from whom they could get the biggest promise of support.

"He also stated that in 1926 or 1927, the great division in the Mafia took place between the group of NINO GENTILE, 'chief' of San Lorenzo Colli, aided by CARLO BRANTALEONE, PAOLO CRIVELLI and their followers, and NINO GRILLO, who was aided by CICCIO CUCCIA SPARACINO and their followers."

The division took place for the following reason, according to Dr. ALLEGRA:

"The BARRESI firm had asked for the support of the Mafia to fight MAC ARTUR, who had taken over the longshoremen's work in Palermo, so that it could force the latter to withdraw and to turn over the work to the BARRESI firm. After this was achieved, the latter paid 30,000 lire, which was divided among GENTILE, BRANTALEONE, CRIVELLO and some others, causing GRILLO and his friends to get angry because they did not share in this."

"The series of awful events which took place have gone down in history as the fight of Piano di Colli. I have always considered the explanation given to me by PUJEJO to be an exact one for, whether because of his personal friends and those in the Mafia, or because of his position as an attorney, considered one of the best at that time, he was able to be kept informed of everything."

"While this fighting was going on, Prefect MORI had been sent to Palermo and he began, or rather intensified, the fight against the Mafia and the underworld, ordering big roundups of people who had been harmed or suspected, but the fight continued just as furiously among all those thugs who were disturbing the quiet life of the citizens."

NY 92-2300

"As we know, this fight lasted for a long time and always, through PULEJO, I learned that in order to settle the fight, three special commissions of Mafia members living in American had come from there without being able to bring about peace. The police threatened more roundups, for which reason Mr. LUCIO TASCA BORDONARO, also a 'brother' assumed the job of going to the Prefect and proposing and obtaining a general truce. There was a general assembly of 'representatives' in the prefecture, but this did not seem to have given any permanent results for the fight went on just the same and the only thing which put an end to it finally was the death of many persons and the big roundups by the police."

The "Outfit"

As a corollary to Dr. ALLEGRA's story, the Italian criminal element in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is known as the "outfit." NY T-1 stated that in the past years, he has heard members use the phrase "La Cosa Nostra" in referring to the organization, but only in the sense of referring to "our deal" or, "our thing" and not as a title. The Milwaukee organization is really a degenerated form of the Mafia, according to NY T-1 and commonly referred to by its members as the "outfit". NY T-1 advised that to him, the "outfit" and the Mafia are synonymous terms.

According to information furnished by NY T-1, the following terms are used within the "family" of the Milwaukee organization.

Capo:	head or boss
Sottocapo:	underboss, second in command of the family
Consuleri:	usually an older man who acts as an advisor to the boss
Capodecina:	literally, "head of ten," but used to designate a man who has under his direction a squad of men of any number, in some large families perhaps as many as fifty members.

NY 92-2300

Capodecina: This man acts as a lieutenant of the boss.

NY T-1 also furnished the following terms which may be used between members:

Amico Nostro: friend of ours, a recognition term between members

Avugad: lawyer. The term has no significance as a term in the organization

Cumpare (phonetic): godfather. Designates a close personal tie, but has no meaning of an organizational nature

Don: an Italian term of respect, not an organization term

Onorata: honor, not known to him to be used as a title of the organization, such Onorata Society

Omerta: according to informant, used to express all the desirable qualities expressed in the word "manly."

Sagia: Chair, committee of boss, underboss, consuleri and capodecina

Tourna: A general meeting of the membership, held on important occasions.

NY 92-2300

NY T-1 has advised in April and May, 1964, that the following qualifications for membership are necessary before a candidate is acceptable in the Milwaukee "outfit."

Qualifications for Membership

A prospective member must be of Italian blood. Originally, he must have been a Sicilian, but this limitation is no longer in effect.

It is not necessary for the prospective member to commit murder on behalf of the organization. At times this was a qualification. Some recently "made" members may have qualified by the murder of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT in January, 1963, according to the informant.

The candidate is proposed for membership by another member who likes him, may have worked with him in criminal activities, and knows his potential. In the past, each member of the family was asked personally if he had any objection to the candidate, and a "blackball" would eliminate him from consideration. All members are not consulted today; the decision to admit a member is made by a few leaders.

The candidate must never have cooperated with law enforcement officers.

In the past the candidate was inducted in an initiation ceremony during a "tourna," or general membership meeting, at which attendance by all members was compulsory. This tradition is not followed today.

Two initiation ceremonies were held in the past which followed neither the old tradition of polling membership for possible objection or the tradition of conducting the initiation at a general meeting of the membership. In February or March, 1963, at the home of JOSEPH BALISTRERI, father of the boss, FRANK BALISTRERI, an initiation was conducted of [redacted] and PETER BALISTRERI in the presence of only a few members. A month later, in the basement

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NY 92-2300

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of Alioto's Restaurant on Highway 100, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is owned by [REDACTED], a larger meeting was held at which the following were inducted: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]
(Note: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] were considered very likely suspects in the ANTHONY BERNAT murder, and [REDACTED] had contacted BERNAT before the murder.)

Initiation Rites

The fingers of the candidate and his sponsor are pricked and blood mixed as a sign of brotherhood, hands of all are joined in a circle, a saint's picture is burned, and an oath taken in Italian that the member will obey the orders of his leaders and will place the welfare of the organization above anything else, including family or religion.

T-1 said he was not familiar with any system of choosing a sponsor at an initiation through the procedure of having persons in a circle extend fingers in any number from one to five, taking a count, and then using this number in counting around the circle to pick the sponsor. He said this system has been used on occasion to select a man to take part in a "hit."

Obligations of Membership

Orders of the boss must be followed under the penalty of death for failure to obey.

Members must not traffic in narcotics under penalty of death.

Members must obtain the consent of their leaders before they engage in any activity which might affect another member. Thus, he must consult with his leader before engaging in any criminal activity or before engaging in any business, since these might conceivably affect another member.

NY 92-2300

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

NY 92-2300

Origin and Scope of Organization in
Southern California

At various times during the period November, 1963 to July, 1964, NY T-4 has advised that an organized Italian conspiracy does, in fact, exist in the Southern California area. This organization is referred to by its members as "La Cosa Nostra."

NY T-4 advised that historically, this organization would have had its source or origin in Sicily, Italy, and its importation into the United States of America was in conjunction with the great influx of Italian immigrants to the United States in the early part of this century. In the United States, in its inception, the organization accepted only those persons who were Sicilian, either by birth or heritage. This early requirement for membership was modified during the 1920's, an era which saw the rise of young Italians, such as the late AL CAPONE, and brought about the acceptance of at least one other group of Italians into "La Cosa Nostra," such as the Neopolitans.

NY T-4 advised that "La Cosa Nostra" is nation-wide, and is broken down into groups throughout the United States known as "families" or "Brugads." These groups are located primarily in the major cities of the Eastern, Midwest and Western part of the United States.

Source advised that in the New York area, there are five such "families" and that in the Southern California area, there is but one "family" which would include both the Los Angeles and San Diego areas.

Organizational Chain of Command

On July 8, 1964, NY T-4 again advised that "La Cosa Nostra" is composed of various "Brugads" or "families." The size, strength and membership of these "Brugads" vary. The chain of command is as follows:

"Commissione"

The Commissione is the highest body in "La Cosa Nostra." The membership is composed for the most part of the most powerful Bosses of the individual "Brugads." The number on the Commissione can vary, although at least in the past, NY T-4 recalled that it had been composed of five to eight members. The Commissione is the ultimate and final authority in this organization.

"Brugad"

A "Brugad" is also known as "family." The "Brugad" is autonomous and operates with complete jurisdiction in the area assigned to it. There is to be no interference by any other "family." It is subject only to the authority and control of the Commissione.

"Boss or Il Capo"

This individual is in charge of the "Brugad." His authority is absolute and he is the final arbiter in all matters relating to the affairs of the "Brugad."

"Under-Boss"

This individual is the Lieutenant of the Boss. He generally relays instructions from the Boss and acts as the Boss in the absence of the Boss.

"Consulieri"

In each "Brugad" there is a position known as Consulieri or Advisor, which position is not in the direct line of command. The Consulieri is to arbitrate disputes between members and serve as an Advisor.

NY 92-2300

"Caporegime."

In each "Brugad" there are various Capo Regimes. This is the operational level of the organization. The men in the "Brugad" are assigned to the various Caporegimes, and are obligated to carry out their orders. There is apparently no set or fixed number of Capos in a "Brugad," nor are there fixed numbers of men assigned to a Capo.

"Soldier"

The individual members of a "Brugad" are known as Soldiers. Soldiers are assigned to a Caporegime.

NY 92-2300

LEADERSHIP

NY 92-2300

MEMBERSHIP

NY 92-2300

INDEX

<u>Name</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Pages</u>
-------------	----------	--------------

--	--	--

BONANNO, BILL		26
BONANNO, JOSEPH		26
BONANNO, SALVATORE VINCENT		26
BONANO, JOE		112

b6
b7C